



FORTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH OF STAFFORD.

F. MILNES BLUMER,

B.A. Dunelm, M.B. & C.M. Edin.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1913.

STAFFORD:

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Stafford,

5th May, 1914.

***To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.***

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Fortieth Annual Report of the Health of the Borough of Stafford.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. MILNES BLUMER.

Report.

Area.—The Borough of Stafford contains an area of 1,084 acres.

Population.—Estimated by the Registrar-General's method the population for 1913, including the Public Institutions, is 23,591, distributed as follows :—

Stafford Borough	..	..	..	22,404
County Asylum..	..	..	588	
Infirmary	..	..	50	
Workhouse	..	..	210	
H.M. Prison	..	..	339	
			—	1,187
Total	..	..	23,591*	

The population gives an average density of 21·7 persons per acre.

Births.—The number of Births registered during the year was 580, of which 275 were males and 305 were females. The returns are equal to an annual rate of 25·57 per 1,000, compared with 26·42 last year, and 26·57 the average for the preceding ten years. Illegitimate births numbered 32 or 5·5 per cent of the total. In the previous year the percentage was 4·4. Comparative statistics are given in Table I.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered in the district during the year was 424. There were 133 deaths of persons who did not belong to the Borough previous to their admission into one or other of the public institutions, and there were 9 deaths of residents not registered in the district. The *Corrected* number of Deaths, therefore, was 300. Of these, 173 were males and 127 were females. The nett death-rate was 13·22, compared with 12·31 for last year and 14·56 the average for the previous ten years.

* The *Corrected Rates* are reckoned upon a population of 22,676, obtained by adding 272 to the Borough figures, *i.e.*, the proportion of those in the Institutions who belong to the Borough.

Quarterly Returns.—The 300 corrected deaths were returned thus :—

1st Quarter	..	79	Death-rate ..	13·93
2nd „	..	79	„ ..	13·93
3rd „	..	58	„ ..	10·23
4th „	..	84	„ ..	14·81
Average	..	75	Average ..	13·22

Infantile Mortality.—There were 74 deaths of infants under a year old, which are equal to a rate of 127 per 1,000 registered births. This is more than 50 per cent. higher than last year when the record rate of only 80 obtained, and we have to go back five years to get a similar rate to this year. By reference to Table IV. it will be seen that 22 infants died during their first week. As to Causation, Convulsions accounted for 7, Bronchitis and Pneumonia for 20, Diarrhœal Diseases for 12, Measles for 1, Premature Birth for 9, Wasting Diseases for 12, and other Causes for 13. The following figures apply to the feeding of the 74 infants who died :—

Breast wholly	..	..	13
Breast partly	..	..	23
Artificial wholly	..	..	13
Only lived a few hours..	..	..	20
Not known	..	..	5

Zymotic Diseases.—There were only 13 deaths registered as due to Zymotic Diseases, and 12 of these were attributable to Diarrhœa, the remaining one being due to Measles. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, or Whooping Cough. The Zymotic death-rate was 0·57 per 1,000, compared with 0·54 the previous year and 1·20 the average during the preceding decennium.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CORRECTED DEATHS FROM EACH OF THE SEVEN CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE TEN YEARS
1903 TO 1912 AND IN THE YEAR 1913.

DISEASES.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Average Annual Number of Deaths in the ten years 1903-1912.	1913
Small-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Fever { Typhus
Enteric {
Continued {
Diarrhoeal Diseases
Total	15	31	35	25	37	6	20	27	53	12	26.1	13
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 living	0.71	1.47	1.64	1.17	1.71	0.27	0.89	1.21	2.42	0.54	1.20	0.57

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—There were 27 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, with an annual rate of 1·19 per 1,000. These figures are almost the same as last year, and compare with 30·8 deaths and a rate of 1·41 the average during the previous ten years.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1903	29	1·37
1904	25	1·18
1905	25	1·17
1906	33	1·54
1907	30	1·38
1908	38	1·72
1909	32	1·43
1910	32	1·43
1911	38	1·73
1912	26	1·17
Yearly Average 1903-1912	30·8	1·41
1913	27	1·19

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—There were 51 cases of infectious disease notified during the year, compared with 72 in the previous year, and 67·6 the average during the preceding decennium.

(NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES).

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Average for ten years.	1913
Small-pox ... ..	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	...
Scarlet Fever	53	12	24	47	28	31	77	29	30	26	35·7	25
Diphtheria	24	12	6	2	5	3	3	5	22	28	11·0	10
Simple Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	7	8	6	6	4	3	3	1	...	1	3·9	5
Erysipelas	22	15	22	6	8	12	11	10	22	14	14·2	11
Puerperal Fever	2	1	2	...	3	2	2	...	4	3	1·9	...
Total	108	57	60	61	48	51	96	45	78	72	67·6	51

Scarlet Fever.—There were 25 cases of Scarlet Fever, the average for ten years being 35·7. Single cases occurred in 12 houses, double cases simultaneously in three houses, three cases at the Infirmary, and four cases in a house where the original case had not been detected. By referring to Table II. the age incidence of this and the other fevers will be seen. Isolation in hospital was resorted to in all the cases but one.

Diphtheria.—There were 10 cases of Diphtheria notified, compared with 11·6 the yearly average during the preceding decennium, and they all occurred in separate houses. Six of the cases were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

Enteric Fever.—There were 5 cases of this disease, and this is the highest number for seven years. They occurred in Brook Street (three cases), Browning Street, and Broad Street, and they all recovered. Two were treated in the Isolation Hospital, two in the Infirmary, and the fifth at home, it being too ill to be moved.

Other Infectious Diseases.—Measles, which was prevalent during the greater part of 1912, continued during the earlier months of the year, and was the cause of one death. Whooping Cough became very prevalent in the latter half of the year, and it necessitated the closing of the Infants' Department of the Forebridge Schools during December.

Notification of Tuberculosis.—A new Order of the Local Government Board, consolidating and amending the Regulations of 1908 and 1911, came into force on February 1st. The new Regulations apply to non-pulmonary as well as to pulmonary tuberculosis, and further increases the work and responsibility of the Health Department. "More than half the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are of children under five years of age," and the Board hope "that notification of these cases will facilitate the investigation of sources of infection and assist in securing improvement in the conditions under which the children live." The total number of notifications received was 67. In her report, the Health Visitor says: "Inquiry has been made into 61 cases Twenty-three of these were children. Three damp houses and seven sanitary defects have been reported to the Inspector of Nuisances. Eight of these have been remedied or are in process of

completion. Twenty-one of the houses visited were overcrowded. In three instances Statutory Notices were served, and the overcrowding was temporarily abated. It is hardly necessary to state that in these houses isolation of the patient is almost impossible. In six instances the patient was given a room alone, thus causing greater overcrowding among the other members of the family. In five instances a separate bed was provided, and in eleven instances the patient slept with the other members of the family. Sixteen houses have been disinfected." Institutional treatment was provided in 30 cases of which 23 were insured persons and 7 were dependants of insured persons. Most of the cases went to Moxley, Great Baddow, and Rhyl.

Bacteriological and Analytical Work.—The facilities afforded by the County Council for having bacteriological investigation made at Birmingham University are taken advantage of to a large extent, especially in the case of tuberculosis and diphtheria.

The analysis of Water and Sewage Effluent is conducted by the County Analyst.

Isolation Hospital.—Since my last report an additional block for six beds has been built and opened. Two Wards contain three beds each, and are provided with a covered verandah extending for their entire length. The hospital has now 22 beds, arranged in three separate blocks, and its beds are available for the Rural District cases as well as for the Urban ones. During the year 56 cases were admitted for treatment :—

Scarlet Fever..	33	Average Duration, 6.8 weeks.
Diphtheria ..	10	„ „ 4.4 weeks.
Enteric ..	2	„ „ 7.9 weeks.
Doubtful ..	11	

There were no deaths.

Vaccination Statistics.—The subjoined figures for 1912 apply to the whole of the Stafford Union :—

Births registered	880
Vaccinated	287
Insusceptible	1
Certificates of Exemption ..	517
Died unvaccinated	41
Postponed	4
Sent to other districts	3
Removals	26
Summoned and fined	1

880

These figures show that in 1912 only 32·6 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated, while in 58·9 per cent. of the cases exemption certificates were obtained.

Sewage Disposal.—Recent analyses go to show that the land at the filtration beds is getting “ sick.” An experimental plant has been put down to treat a portion of the Sewage on bacteriological lines, and, if it should prove satisfactory, a recommendation will be made that this method should be substituted for our present precipitation and filtration method.

Housing Accommodation.—During the year approval was given by the Local Government Board to plans for the erection of 60 working-class dwellings. Twenty are being erected in each of the following Streets:—Blakiston Street, Harrowby Street, and South Back Walls. Those in South Back Walls are being let at rentals of 3s. 9d. and 4s. 3d., according as they have two or three bedrooms, and they are being used to house the tenants displaced from condemned property. In my report last year I insisted that these twenty houses could only be regarded as really a small instalment of the number I should require in order to carry out the work of getting the poorest of the people into sanitary houses. I am glad to have received your early acknowledgment of my contention by your agreeing to erect another batch of forty of the class I require, as soon as the land is obtained and the necessary formalities have been carried through with the Local Government Board. I should in this connection like to express my appreciation of the liberal view you are taking of your responsibility in this matter of placing under more favourable surroundings those who have been submerged all these years. The long and repeated discussions on the problems connected with housing the poorest class have not only had the effect of bringing practically the whole Council into sympathy with the views I expressed at the beginning of this movement, but they have also created a strong public opinion which is acting as a driving power to insist on the provision of a sanitary house and surroundings for every family. But it is not enough to provide the bricks and mortar of a sanitary dwelling necessary as that is admitted to be. The majority of these people have never lived in a clean house. As children they never knew the condition, and now as adults they do not aspire to what is altogether

foreign to their experience. Our responsibility, therefore, does not stop when we have provided the house. This advance has been brought about by an enlightened public opinion. But to bring about an improvement in the home conditions it is necessary to create another opinion, and in this case it must be that of the children, and especially the girls. At the risk of frequent repetition I would say it is a practically hopeless task to try to inculcate habits of cleanliness into the present generation of slum tenant. This is essentially an age of preventive medicine, and if we desire to abolish slums in the next generation we must begin *now* by educating the children and fostering in them ideals of home comfort and moral cleanliness which will make them dissatisfied with their present surroundings and induce them to aspire to a wholesome environment, and perhaps to create it in their present home in spite of the parental dead-weight against them. Unfortunately, in Stafford we have lost control over our Schools; but is it altogether impossible to secure the help of the Education Authorities to teach the girls at any rate by practical classes how to wash and scrub and generally to keep a house clean, sweet, and ventilated, the reason for it, and why food also should be not only cooked properly and stored properly, but served up in a clean state and taken into a clean body. When that is accomplished I believe the solution of the slum question will have been found. That this is no picture-drawing or dream let me give a practical instance of my contention. A child of three years was admitted into the Isolation Hospital last year from a squalid home—a wilful, intractable, rebellious child. Under firm but kind treatment it rapidly became amenable to discipline, became a model of cleanliness, and one of the happiest of children. When eventually its mother came to take it home the poor child wept and asked not to be taken back to the dirty house. A truly pathetic story, which tells its own moral.

During the year I inspected 46 houses under Section 17 of the Act of 1909, and 25 of these dwellings I considered to be unfit for habitation by reason of general dilapidations, dirty conditions, or faulty construction. In 12 cases general repairs were needed. The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders was 20, while in four instances formal notices had to be served to secure the necessary alteration being carried out.

Formal representations with a view to the making of closing orders for 21 of the houses will be made when the additional accommodation already recommended by the Town Council has been provided. These houses are for the most part of the "back-to-back" type, badly ventilated and lighted, without scullery accommodation, and with an insufficient water-supply.

During the course of the year plans were passed for 73 private owned houses, the majority of which are suitable for the artisan class, and for 60 houses to be erected by the Corporation. And there were erected or were in course of erection, 54 of the former and 60 of the latter.

Sanitary Inspection.—A table is appended giving statistics of work done during the year in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department.

Ninety-nine informal and nine formal notices were served to abate foul conditions of various kinds connected with house inspection, and the defects were remedied in 91 instances.

Twenty-five cases of overcrowding were dealt with and abatement was effected according to notice in 21 cases. Of course overcrowding exists to a much greater extent than is indicated by these figures; but under present conditions it is impossible to deal with it effectually. As soon as the provision of more houses renders it practicable this serious sanitary defect must be dealt with promptly and seriously. The Common Lodging Houses, Dairies and Milkshops, Cowsheds, Bakehouses, and Slaughter-houses have all had their usual visits of inspection, and have been reported upon as being satisfactory. Only in two instances had informal notices to be sent, and they were attended to. There were seven instances of voluntary notification and surrender of tuberculous meat, and one case of compulsory surrender with destruction on a Magistrate's certificate. There were no prosecutions. Sixty-four houses were disinfected after infectious disease, and 70 lots of bedding also were disinfected.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—In addition to the Local Government Board Tables there is appended one giving the Statistics required by the Home Secretary. The following is a Summary of the work done under the provisions of the Act. There are on the register 207 workshops, including 29 retail bakehouses.

The chief industries carried on are boot-making and boot-repairing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, cabinet-making, upholstering, box-making, and brush-making. There are 46 names of outworkers on the register, and 38 notices were served on occupiers as to sending in lists. In two instances work was being carried on in unwholesome premises, and notices were served in both instances. There were 56 inspections of factories and 496 of workshops and workplaces. The defects found were want of cleanliness 6, want of ventilation 1, insufficient sanitary accommodation 1, other nuisances 8, and breach of sanitary requirements for bakehouses 2. These were all remedied.

Appended to this report are :—

- I.—Table giving a Summary of the Sanitary work done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year.
- II.—Report of the Health Visitor, giving a Summary of her work in connection with the Notification of Births Act, the Regulations as to Tuberculosis, Inspection of Factories and Workshops, and other matters.
- III.—Tables of Statistics drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board and Home Office.

F. MILNES BLUMER.

Stafford,

5th May, 1914.

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITOR,

STATISTICS FOR 1913.

Birth Inquiries (first visits)	..	..	320
Birth Re-visits	..	..	976
Infant Mortality Inquiries	..	..	43
Visits (on report of School Medical Officer)			30
Tuberculosis Inquiries (first visits)	..	..	62
Tuberculosis Re-visits	..	..	207
Inspections of Factories	..	..	7
Inspections of Workshops	..	..	36

During the year 320 first visits to infants have been made, and of these 202 have been re-visited.

With regard to the feeding of infants, it was found at the time of the first visit that 280 were wholly breast fed, 12 partly breast fed, and 28 artificially fed. Subsequent visits, however, reveal the fact that of the 280 who were breast fed during the first weeks of their lives, in 70 cases this was not continued for more than a few weeks.

Far too many "tube" bottles are still in use, in spite of the fact that boat-shaped bottles can be procured for a lower price than formerly. It was found that, out of the 110 artificially fed infants, 48 were provided with "tube" bottles and only 62 with boat-shaped bottles.

Of the 320 houses visited, 40 were overcrowded. In five instances notice was served. Twenty-six sanitary defects in the houses visited were reported to the Inspector of Nuisances. Of these, 23 have been abated and two are in the process of completion.

Routine inspection has been made of the factories and workshops where women are employed. Four sanitary defects were found, and have been abated.

Inquiry has been made into 61 cases of tuberculosis out of the 66 notified during the year. Twenty-three of these were children. Three damp houses and seven sanitary defects have been reported to the Inspector of Nuisances. Eight of these have been remedied or are in process of completion. Twenty-one of the houses visited were overcrowded. In

three instances statutory notice was served and the overcrowding temporarily abated. It is hardly necessary to state that in these houses isolation of the patient is almost impossible. In six instances the patient was given a room alone, thus causing greater overcrowding among the other members of the family. In five instances a separate bed was provided, and in eleven instances the patient slept with the other members of the family. Sixteen houses have been disinfected.

Eighteen cases were reported as the outcome of school medical inspection. Most of the houses visited were found to be in a very dirty condition owing to neglect on the part of the occupiers. Four sanitary defects were reported to the Inspector of Nuisances. Eleven of the houses were found to be overcrowded.

A. M. FARMER.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

STAFFORD (BOROUGH).

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.		
								Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1903	23562	587	587	26.63	492	20.88	152	3	73	124	343	15.56
1909	23765	594	594	26.28	444	18.68	156	2	64	107	290	13.02
1910	23728	528	528	23.69	433	18.24	127	1	50	94	307	13.77
1911	23383	586	585	26.76	491	20.93	154	8	69	118	345	15.78
1912	23436	589	586	26.42	416	17.7	148	5	47	80	273	12.31
1913	23591	582	583	25.57	424	17.97	133	9	74	127	300	13.22

Area of District in Acres (land and inland water)	1084	Total population at all ages.....	23383	} At Census of 1911.
		Number of inhabited houses.....	4450	
		Average number of persons per house.....	5.2	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total cases re- moved to hospital.
	At all Ages.	At ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) }	10	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	6
Erysipelas	11	1	1	2	3	1	3	...	...
Scarlet Fever	25	...	3	15	5	2	...	...	24
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	5	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	2
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	51	1	4	24	12	7	3	...	32

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All causes { Certified ...	298	72	7	3	2	11	36	65	102	184
{ Uncertified ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	29	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	13	21
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	27	1	...	...	1	4	15	6	...	33
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	13	12
Bronehitis ...	32	11	2	...	...	...	...	3	16	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	20	9	3	1	...	...	1	5	1	15
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Alcoholism ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	25	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides ...	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	5
Suicides ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	96	12	1	1	...	...	9	24	49	78
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	300	74	7	3	2	11	36	65	102	184

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	...	21	1	3	1	26	12	13	8	13	72
	Uncertified	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	5
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	7
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	2	3	...	1	12
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	1	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	4	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	9
Other causes...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
					22	1	3	1	27	12	13	9	13	74

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 550.
illegitimate 32.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants } 69
illegitimate „ } 5

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Summary of Sanitary Work during the Year 1913.

TABLE V.

	NUMBER OF		ABATEMENT NOTICES.		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICE BY	
	Inspections and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling-houses and Schools :						
Foul Conditions	99	99	9	84	7	
Structural Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	25	25	4	17	4	
Unfit for Habitation and Dilapidations	37	37	6	20	4	
Lodging-houses	95	..	..	..	..
Dairies and Milkshops	45	..	..	..	..
Cowsheds	54	..	..	..	..
Bakehouses	235	2	2	..	2	..
Slaughter-houses	451	..	..	..	..	..
Canal Boats	9	..	..	..	..	..
Ash Tubs .. .. .	..	4	4	..	4	..
Deposits of Refuse and Manure .. .. .	..	2	2	..	2	..
Water-closets .. .. .	..	148	148	14	125	10
House Drainage :						
Defective Traps .. .. .	..	3	2	1	2	1
No Disconnection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Faults .. .. .	..	54	52	9	42	9
Water Supply .. .. .	..	14	14	5	8	0
Pigsties .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..
Animals improperly kept .. .. .	..	6	6	..	6	..
Offensive Trades .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smoke Nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances .. .. .	..	244	242	18	204	16
Closet Stoppages .. .. .	..	3561	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	889	4200	634	66	517	51
Unwholesome Food :						
Number of Surrenders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	
Number of Seizures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	
Condemned by Magistrate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	
Prosecutions for exposing for Sale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Convictions ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE :						
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	70	
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	64	

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1913 for the Borough of Stafford on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	56	10	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	266	5	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	230		
Total	552	15	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of cleanliness	6	6		
Want of ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors.. .. .				
Other nuisances	8	8		
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes.. .. .	1			
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse.				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses.	2	2		
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total.. .. .	18	17		

3.—HOMework.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.						Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Sec. 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Instances.	Notices Served.
	Sending twice in the Year.			Sending once in the Year.					
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.				
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.			
Wearing Apparel (making, &c.)	42		93	22		46	38	2	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the Year.	Number.
Workshops	140
Workplaces	38
Retail Bakchouses	29
Total Number of Workshops on Register ..	207

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remedial under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	0
Notified by H.M. Inspector	0
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	0
Other	0

